

Effective

July 1, 2011

Date: Page of

Division Director Signature:

STANDARD PROCEDURES

Gravel Road Maintenance Program Practices

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Description/Purpose

Surface conditions on gravel roads are dynamic and change quickly depending on the weather, traffic conditions, and maintenance practices. Maintenance activities must address road serviceability and the needs of the travelling public within the limits of available time and money.

The purpose of this policy document is to define the basic maintenance that Frederick County road users can expect on gravel surfaced County roads, and the frequency and extent of that maintenance. This policy document will also establish a protocol for addressing specific complaints and/or maintenance problems that are not adequately addressed through "normal" maintenance operations by the "Gravel Road Maintenance Grading Policy".

Maintenance Practices Procedures

Gravel road maintenance is divided into several types, based on frequency and causation. Gravel roads can be expected to require some maintenance on an annual basis, and additional maintenance may be required to address issues caused by inclement weather or other unexpected events.

A. Annual Maintenance

The typical annual cycle includes the following operations, listed by season. These activities are subject to limitations such as available funding and available resources. Activities marked with an asterisk (*) are typically the first to be reduced or eliminated when funding levels drop.

Annual Maintenance Summary:

Frequency Season Winter

Snow Removal As needed Application of anti-skid As needed

Application of deicing product Only under special circumstances, limited extent

Spring

Grading, which includes: Once per year, additional grading as needed

Pull shoulders As necessary

> DoHT Gravel Rd Maint Policy%20 July%202016%20dr aft.docxDoH+T Gravel Rd Maint Policy



Effective Date:

July 1, 2011

Page of

Division Director Signature:

STANDARD PROCEDURES

Gravel Road Maintenance

Program Practices

DRAFT

Clean pipes As necessary Cut out potholes Consolidateompact aggregate

As necessary As necessary

Add aggregate As necessary General inspection, which includes: one per year

Review of signage

Pipe inspection

Guardrail inspection *Weed Control at guardrails

One application to affected areas

*Dust Control

Once per year as needed if funding is available, includes grading

Summer

*Mowing

2-3 times per year total

*Weed Control at guardrails 2 applications to affected areas per year

Fall

Grading, which includes: Once per year Pull shoulders As necessary Clean pipes As necessary Cut out potholes As necessary Compact aggregate As necessary Add aggregate As necessary

*Weed Control at guardrails One application to affected areas, if funding is available

Detailed description of annual maintenance activities:

- Snow Removal: Snow removal operations on gravel roads vary according to weather conditions. Standard snow plows attached to dump trucks are damaging to gravel roads and are not typically used. Instead, motor graders and pickup truck mounted plows are used. These plows are positioned at the road surface when the temperature is low and the road surface is frozen solid. When conditions are warmer, the blade is lifted slightly above the road surface and some snow is left behind. This technique minimizes the damaged caused by the plow blade when it comes into contact with the road surface.
- Anti-skid: Deicing agents such as sodium and magnesium chloride and sugar based products are not suitable for regular use on gravel roads. The chemicals in these products infiltrate the stone aggregate

DoHT Gravel Rd Maint Policy%20 July%202016%20dr aft.docxDoH+T Gravel Rd Maint Policy

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Formatted: Font: 26 pt, Italic



Effective Date:

July 1, 2011

Page of

Division Director Signature:

STANDARD PROCEDURES

Subject

Gravel Road Maintenance Program Practices

DRAFT

and attract and retain moisture over long periods of time, weakening the road base. If ice is a problem on a gravel surfaced road, anti-skid or stone chips will be applied as needed to provide additional traction. Note that anti-skid is a stone quarry product and is not related to cinders, which are no longer available. Under extreme circumstances deicing agents may be used, but only in limited areas.

- Grading operations: Grading operations are performed to correct surface failures on gravel roads. The motor grader operator uses a straightinger blade to dig into the road surface, eliminating shallow ruts, potholes, and corrugations, while re-mixing the aggregate. Material that has been pushed to the side and onto the shoulders by passing vehicles is "pulled" back into the road and reincorporated into the road. The road surface is reshaped to form a "crown". A crowned road is higher in the center and each side slopes to the outer edge, draining surface water to the sides of the road. After the road is reshaped, the aggregate may be compacted with a roller. During the grading process other maintenance issues can be identified and addressed, such as blocked pipes and ditches. In some cases other equipment required to achieve positive drainage. For example, hydraulic excavators (Gradall machine) are used to clear ditchlines of debris near headwalls where graders cannot reach. Additional aggregate may be applied as necessary to replace material lost through erosion or snow removal activities, or to address areas with weak subbase that are prone to be soft and wet.
- General inspections: Inspections are conducted while other annual maintenance tasks are underway. For
 example, during spring grading activities, staff will address any necessary sign repairs or replacement.
 While pipes are being cleared of debris staff will check their condition and schedule them for
 replacement or repair if they are found to be insufficient.
- Traffic Control Devices on Gravel Roads: Traffic control devices, specifically regulatory and warning signs, will be used on gravel roads where appropriate according to the standards established by the Maryland Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MD MUTCD). Gravel roads typically have few roadside signs due to the lower speeds and volumes encountered compared to asphalt roads. One should not expect the same size, types, or number of signs on a gravel road as one would expect on an asphalt road. Traffic Control Devices on Gravel Roads: Traffic control devices, specifically regulatory and warning signs, will be used on gravel roads where appropriate according to the standards established by the Maryland Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MD MUTCD). Sign size and frequency of use may be reduced to the minimums allowed by the MD MUTCD. Regulatory speed limit signs will not be posted at speeds lower than 25 miles per hour, and will be posted only where necessary. Signs that are not necessary for traffic control or safety will not be used so that the rural and scenic nature of the road is preserved.

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Effective Date:

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Page of

Division Director Signature:

STANDARD PROCEDURES

Subject

Gravel Road Maintenance Program Practices

DRAFT

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- Weed control: Herbicidal agents are used only in places that are impossible to mow with a side
 mounted mowing machine and too inefficient to mow with hand held devices. Typically this activity
 takes place most often around the base of guardrail posts.
- Mowing: Gravel roads are generally mowed according to the same schedule as tar and chip and asphalt
 roads. Mowing activities are focused on managing roadside vegetation to maintain or improve visibility
 for road users, and prevent encroachment of vegetation into the travelled way. Vegetation is usually cut
 further back at intersections to improve sight distance when possible.
- Dust control: Dust control activities seek to reduce the quantity of airborne dust produced by vehicles on gravel roads. Dust has the potential to create inconveniences for roadside residents and road users, and also contributes to the deterioration of the road itself. Loss of Loss of rock fines (dust) leads to loss of larger sized aggregate over time, requiring tons of replacement aggregate if not controlled. Studies have shown that as much as one ton of aggregate per mile is lost each year for each vehicle that passes over a road daily. This means that a road carrying 100 vehicles per day will experience the loss of 100 tons of aggregate per mile each year. Keeping rock fines in the road helps to keep larger aggregate in place and prevents corrugations or "washboarding".

Dust control is usually accomplished by adding calcium chloride to the road surface. The calcium chloride attracts moisture and keeps the road surface damp, which tends to keep dust particles from becoming airborne. Dust control efforts may be reduced or eliminated when funding levels decrease. Dust in some quantity must be expected on gravel surfaced roads, even when aggressive dust control methods are in use.

C.B. Special Maintenance

The following activities Minor reconstruction and tree trimming are performed as needed. Maintenance cycle or service life is generally several years for these items.

Special Maintenance Summary

Repair type Typical Frequency
Minor Reconstruction 2 year cycle

DoHT Gravel Rd Maint Policy%20 July%202016%20dr aft.docxDoH+T Gravel Rd Maint Policy

4

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Effective

July 1, 2011 Date:

Page of

Division Director Signature:

STANDARD PROCEDURES

Gravel Road Maintenance Program Practices

DRAFT

Tree Trimming

5 8 year cycle

Detailed description of special maintenance activities:

Minor Reconstruction: the road is reformed, similar to regular grading, but additional aggregate is added in significant quantities at this time if not enough was recovered from the sides and ditches. The additional aggregate will be quarry stone that meets current County standards and specifications for use on gravel roads.

Changes to the shape of the crown may be made during this process to address drainage issues. A center crown may be replaced with a super elevation, in which one side of the road is higher than the other and the entire road surface slopes to one side.

Since the road is completely re-graded from shoulder to shoulder it may look as if it was widened, but this appearance is usually caused by the removal of vegetation that has colonized the road shoulder area.

Tree Trimming: trees, tree limbs, and foliage that presents a potential hazard to road users must be trimmed back to maintain a clear travel way and adequate sight lines. This work is typically performed in the Fall, Winter, and early Spring when trees are dormant. This work is more involved that roadside mowing and involves removal of limbs and whole trees where necessary.

Trees that have been damaged by vehicle impacts, storms, insects, decay, stream erosion, etc. and are in danger of falling into or otherwise blocking the roadway may be removed at any time.

Emergency Maintenance:

The following maintenance activities may be necessary to reestablish road serviceability after a storm event or other unforeseen emergency. Emergencies may include severe storms (microburst, tornado, etc.), hurricanes, sinkholes, flood waters, severe vehicular crashes, landslides, etc.

- Removal of downed trees/flood debris
- Application of additional aggregate
- Grading, consolidampaction, erosion control, etc.

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Effective Date:

July 1, 2011

Page of

Division Director Signature:

STANDARD PROCEDURES

Subject

Gravel Road Maintenance Program Practices

DRAFT

· Repair or replacement of damaged guardrail

Other repairs as needed

E.D. "Spot" Maintenance:

Special maintenance to address resident complaints or staff identified issues. Response based on conditions, stipulations of the Rural Roads Program, and available funding/resources.

Protocol

- 1. Problem identified by staff or brought to Department's attention by resident
- 2. Problem logged into "on-line work request system"
- 3. Staff investigate conditions in field and develop solution(s)
- 4. Proposed work is scheduled and/or prioritized based on severity and extent of problem
- 5. Specific work is performed as soon as possible if problem is urgent, extensive, or severe; or problem is addressed during next round of regular maintenance if problem is less extensive or severe.

Urgency based on problem's potential as a safety hazard to road users or its ability to lead to additional road degradation if left unaddressed.

Special Notes

- Traffic Control Devices on Gravel Roads: Traffic control devices, specifically regulatory and warning signs, will be used on gravel roads where appropriate according to the standards established by the Maryland Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MD MUTCD). Sign size and frequency of use may be reduced to the minimums allowed by the MD MUTCD. Regulatory speed limit signs will not be posted at speeds lower than 25 miles per hour, and will be posted only where necessary. Signs that are not necessary for traffic control or safety will not be used so that the rural and scenic nature of the road is preserved.
- Road Width and Widening: Gravel road maintenance efforts will not extend outside the existing road
 limits and/or right of way, whichever is wider at any given location. Annual and special maintenance
 will not extend outside the existing road limits, but emergency maintenance and spot improvements may
 require additional right of way or landowner consent to conduct work on private property.

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Effective Date: July 1, 2011

Page of

Division Director Signature:

STANDARD PROCEDURES

Subject

Gravel Road Maintenance

Program Practices

DRAFT

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Attachments

- Attachment 1: Resolution No. 02-23 Rural Roads Program
- Attachment 2: Gravel Road Maintenance Grading Policy

Reference Materials and Locations

- Reference 1: Gravel Roads Maintenance and Design Manual. South Dakota Local Transportation Assistance Program (SD LTAP), November 2000.
- Reference 2: The Pennsylvania Dirt and Gravel Road Maintenance Program, Annual Conference and Workshop, June 6-8, 2005. Pennsylvania State Conservation Commission/Center for Dirt and Gravel Roads Studies.
- Reference 3: Field Guide for Unpaved Rural Roads. Wyoming Technology Transfer (T2) Center, March 1997
- Reference 4. *Maryland Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*. Federal Highway Administration, 2006, with modifications by the Maryland State Highway Administration, July 2009.

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7